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## NOTES ON NEW BOOKS

“Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies, by William T. Hornaday (Chas. Scribner’s Sons), is an extremely readable and informing record of sport in a most attractive region. Mr. Hornaday is an accomplished naturalist and sportsman with a keen eye to the beauties of nature and an interest in all forms of animate existence, and his account of how he climbed the mountains and killed the mountain goats and sheep and the grizzly bears in their wild haunts gives every reader a desire to go and do likewise. One of the unique features of the book is the numerous photographs of animals in the freedom of their native woods taken by Mr. Hornaday’s comrade, Mr. Phillips, at no slight risk of life and limb. Among the numerous books on nature now issuing from the press this one must take a high rank.

G. B. R.

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There can be no doubt that our constitution makers found strong reasons for the selection of Senators by the careful judgment of the State Legislatures rather than by popular election, as in the case of members of the Lower House. Nor can there be any doubt that the overwhelming weight of popular opinion *now* tends to reverse that judgment and to demand the election of Senators by popular vote. “The Election of Senators,” by Geo. H. Haynes, Ph.D., (Henry Holt & Co.) is a valuable contribution to the material which should be considered in the decision of the matter; which is no unimportant one, for it is digging right into the roots of our constitutional tree. The author has been very industrious, even going into detailed investigation of the personnel of the Senate, most interesting, if unusual, yet not helping greatly to a solution by the inquiring student. But he presents *pro* and *con* very fairly, as well as forcibly, the arguments on each side of this political problem. After this presentation the author gives his own conclusion, which is in favor of Popular Election, and in accord with the

decided drift of opinion. The author's own presentation, in our judgment, is rather persuasive to a conclusion contrary to the one reached by himself.

A. T. M.

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The Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have a very attractive book-list this winter, both native and imported. Of volumes of reminiscence is a cheaper edition of "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle," by Charles and Frances Brookfield, which first appeared a little more than a year ago. Thackeray's Letters to Mrs. Brookfield made her known to general readers, and while there is considerable padding in the thick volume it is also full of charming spirits and happy reminiscence.

Margaret Bayard Smith's "The First Forty Years of Washington Society" (1800-1841), edited by Gaillard Hunt, is not so rewarding, whether due to the thinness of American life or not. A number of interesting reminiscences of Southern and American women have appeared of late, and the example of these seems to be the chief reason for the publication of these "family letters," often too conscious and willful and nearly always slight.

The noteworthy "Library of Literary History" contained four years ago the first volume of "A Literary History of Persia: From the Earliest Times to Firdawsi," by Professor Edward G. Browne of Cambridge, England. A second volume by the same author, "From Firdawsi to Sa'di," has just appeared, to be followed by a third volume in completion of the series. In point of detail and illustration the two volumes constitute a remarkable work for intelligent popular appreciation, while the printing is a delight to the eye.

Mr. Sidney Lee, whose very name connotes Shakespeare, has published a collection of papers under the title of "Shakespeare and the Modern Stage," in earnest discussion of the needs, possibilities, rewards and educational value of the proper popular presentation of the works of the dramatist before the English-speaking public. Professor T. R. Lounsbury of Yale adds a third volume to his Shakesperean Wars. This is "The Text of Shakespeare," "Its history from the publication of the quartos

and folios down to and including the publication of the editions of Pope and Theobald." The delineation of the notable quarrel between Theobald and Pope, commemorated in the "Dunciad," which occupies by far the chief place in the book, is in Professor Lounsbury's best vein.

Professor J. H. Gardiner's "The Bible as English Literature" is the result of a course of study offered for several years at Harvard and a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute. "The Narrative," "The Poetry," "The Wisdom Books," "The Epistles," "The Prophecy," "The Apocalypse," are the headings, followed by two chapters on "The Translation" and "The King James Bible." The treatment is solely from the point of view of a literary document which, while full of incidental interest, must always suffer from the necessity of colorlessness. The Hebraic spirit is essentially that of religious enthusiasm.

In a beautiful format and elaborately illustrated, Mr. Francis W. Halsey, author of "The Old New York Frontier," has edited "A Tour of Four Great Rivers, the Hudson, Mohawk, Susquehanna, and Delaware, in 1769: Being the Journal of Richard Smith of Burlington, New Jersey." A sketch of Richard Smith and a short history of the pioneer settlements precedes.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge collects eleven papers, essays and addresses, in a "A Frontier Town and Other Essays." The "frontier town" is Greenfield, Massachusetts, which celebrated the 150th anniversary of its incorporation in 1903. "Good Citizenship," "Town Government," "The Senate of the United States," "History," "American History," "Samuel Adams," "Franklin," "Senator Hoar" his colleague, and "Theodore Roosevelt" his friend, are among the subjects.

In "Real Soldiers of Fortune" Mr. Richard Harding Davis writes with the vividness of a veteran reporter concerning six hero adventurers: Major-General H. R. D. MacIver, a veteran of wars in Cuba, the Confederacy, Mexico, France, and Serbia; Baron Harden-Hickey, Prince of Trinidad; Winston Spencer Churchill; Capt. Philo N. McGriffin of the Chino-Japanese War; General William Walker, of Tennessee and Nicaragua, King of the Filibusters in the Fifties; and Major Burnham, Chief of Scouts.

Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, who was invited to the Sorbonne in Paris as the first American representative to give a series of lectures, did not choose literature primarily, but rather "The National Ideals of America" as his central theme. Given a later form at the Lowell Institute these lectures now appear as four addresses: "The National Character of America," "Liberty," "Union," and "Democracy."

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist, following many good examples, has taken the subject of a former love-story, "On Newfound River," and expanded it — giving it new life and a fuller form. The setting is the former English country life of Old Virginia where sentiment and love find a proper home. A volume of Mr. Page's verse has likewise been collected and published under the caption, "The Coast of Bohemia," from the opening poem. The serious poems are followed by verses in folk-lore — dialect poems from an earlier volume, "Befo' de War."

A book somewhat earlier in the year is another of Professor John C. Van Dyke's nature descriptions, "The Opal Sea; continued studies in impressions and appearances." There are the same qualities of the art lover's enthusiasm for Nature appearances, witnessed in the author's earlier volumes. "The Desert" told of the appearances and impressions from color and light on land; in the new volume we are transported to the sea in many climes and literatures and in all phases.

A few text-books should be named. "A First View of English Literature," by William Vaughan Moody and R. M. Lovett is a briefer summary of the spirit of the contents of the same author's admirable "History of English Literature." "English Composition," by Mr. Hammond Lamont, Editor of *The Nation*, combines the excellencies of a rare union of theory and illustration and practice at every step in connection with each principle laid down. We predict a most gracious acceptance for this book. Professor W. L. Phelps's "Essays of Robert Louis Stevenson" are unusual in not being literary in subject — the relation for which most readers think of Stevenson — but are selected to show Stevenson's personal views, opinions, philosophy and faith. The editing is delightfully done, but the total

effect of the essays is too far to produce a Stevenson gospel — compared with his art, after all, a matter of limited appeal.

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In the Macmillan publications "Persia, Past and Present," by Professor A.V. Williams Jackson, of Columbia University, must make a strong appeal. The volume is the result of three years labor "after my own heart," the author states — the fruits of a visit to Persia by a scholar well-trained by study, reading, travel, and observation. The thick volume is profusely illustrated, and it is a sincere effort to present clearly the results of the latest technical researches together with pleasing descriptions arising from the enthusiasm of personal knowledge and contact with the places named.

"Memories and Thoughts," by Frederick Harrison are chiefly noteworthy from their personal tone. Mr. Harrison is interesting in himself and was besides thrown with many notable men and women — Tennyson, Carlyle, Thackeray, George Eliot. He writes of King Alfred and Cromwell, is interested in books and events, places and manners, thoughts and ideas, loves the Italy of the past and finds he has but advertised a spot like Repallo to its undoing. His opinions are positive, often militant, and the papers contained are *fugitiva*, rescued to reveal many intellectual interests in a busy life.

"English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer," by Professor W. H. Schofield, of Harvard, purports to be of the series in which Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Gosse and Mr. Saintsbury have supplied other volumes. A succeeding volume on Chaucer, also by Professor Schofield, is yet to come. The method, however, in the volume is strikingly different from its predecessors in many ways. Despite all of the author's enthusiasm for the literature of this period he doubtless grew tired at times; yet parts are brilliantly written, the great chapter being that on "Romance," and particularly "The Matter of Britain." Professor Schofield has done his best work in connection with the Celtic and French lays.

"Edward Young in Germany," by John Louis Kind, a Doctor dissertation published in the Columbia University Germanic

Studies, escapes many of the defects of the usual statistical dissertation, and becomes an animated study in the literary relations between two great literatures at an important period in both.

"The Stress Accent in Latin Poetry," by Elizabeth H. DuBois is a technical monograph on the evidence of stress accent in Latin, and by an elaborate examination of the Saturnian metres explains the apparent clash between word accent and verse accent.

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The holiday list of Messrs. Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. contains several booklets that appeal by their general interest and ethical content. An attractive series printed in two colors by the Merymount Press contains "Great Riches," a study of the social problem of wealth, by President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard; "American Character," an analysis of national traits, by Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University; "Putting the Most into Life," from practical addresses before Tuskegee students, by Principal Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee; and "The Happy Family," expressing the fundamentals of happy home life, by George Hodges, Dean of the Cambridge Theological School; "The Hope of Immortality; Our Reasons for It," by Charles Fletcher Dole, is the 1906 lecture on this subject, which, by the terms of a bequest is given each year at Harvard.

Oliver Huckel, who has retold Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal" in English verse form, has added "Tannhäuser" to the set. Like its predecessors, the book is printed by the Merymount Press in black and red.

The two latest numbers in the "First Folio" Shakespeare, edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, are "As You Like It" and "Henry the Fifth."

Five late volumes in Crowell's Handy Volume Classics are "Swinburne's Poems," selected and edited by Arthur Beatty; Thoreau's "The Maine Woods," and "Excursions;" Lowell's "Fireside Travels" with an introduction by Professor W. P. Trent, of Columbia; and Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn" with an introduction by Nathan Haskell Dole.

Among Crowell's larger volumes may be noted: Charles F. Dole's "The Spirit of Democracy," which grew out a lecture before the Twentieth Century, Club of Boston, established "to promote a finer public spirit and a better social order." The detailed chapters of the book appeared in the Springfield *Republican* from November to May. Government, Crime, Pauperism, The Party System, War, Imperialism, Taxation, Labor Unions, Socialism, are among the subjects treated. George Willam Knox's "The Spirit of the Orient" shows the continued interest between America and the countries beyond the Pacific — Japan, China and India. The volume is printed in special black type with red lining.

"Famous Actor Families in America," by Montrose J. Moses, is printed in black and red, and is abundantly illustrated from photographs, but its contents do not bear out its attractive exterior. The actor-families treated are the Booths, Jeffersons, Sotherns, Boucicaults, Hacketts, Drews and Barrymores, Wallacks, Davenport, Hollands and Powers. The material has been got together by means of scissors and paste — scrap-book odds and ends — and while undeniably containing much out of the way and valuable information, this is so mingled with the trivial as to leave the impression of a hodge-podge from which one must find what he can.

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In "The Friendly Town: A Little Book for the Urbane," compiled by E. V. Lucas, Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. publish a delightful volume of happy selections — poems, prose excerpts, and wise and quaint comment, gleaned from many minds and many times in English literature. "Urbane," true, but not urban; and one asks why necessarily "Town," when most of the delights portrayed are fully as characteristic of the best English country life, and were written where English life still centred about country homes. Mr. Lucas arranges his selections according to "Winter and Christmas," "Friends and the Fire," "More Friends" (dogs and cats), "The Table and the Binn," "Midnight Darlings" (books), "Music and Painting," "The Play," "The Tavern," "Good Townsmen," "The Courtly Poets," etc.



"The Bird: Its Form and Function," by C. William Beebe, in the American Nature Series, takes high rank among Holt's educational works. It is intended to be an untechnical study of the bird itself—in the abstract: "to take a few dead facts and clothe them with the living interest and to keep them acceptable in tenor and truth to the most critical scientist"—this is the author's aim. It is consequently of such topics as feathers, the framework, the skull, food, the breath of a bird, muscles and nerves, beaks and bills, heads and necks, wings, feet, legs and tails, the eggs, and the bird in the egg, that the book deals. Each chapter is helpfully illustrated.

"Everyday Ethics," by Ella Lyman Cabot, with a prefatory note by Dr. William T. Harris, is intended to serve as a sympathetic practical manual on ethical theory and practice for teachers and schools. Such topics as the "Power of Purpose," "Goodness," "Sin," "Conscience," "The Choice of Interests," "Selfishness," "Sympathy," "Imagination," "Memory," "Courage," "Feeling," "Truth," "Self-Government" are discussed.

Professor Edward Fulton, of the University of Illinois, has added to the list of books on "Rhetoric and Composition" "primarily for use in his own classes." A new volume of "English Readings" comprises "Selections from the Works of Joseph Addison," edited by Edward B. Read, of Yale.